# TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1852.

We received vesterday from an unknown correspondent a communication, in which he discusses, and answers in the negative, the question, "Shall the United States intervene on behalf of Hungary?" Our correspondent must excuse us, and receive back his communication. Not because we dissent from his views; but because the question which he proposes is one which does not, in our opinion, admit of linguess of the people of this country to interfere in the debate. To entertain a serious discussion upon it in our columns would be to give to late movements on this subject an importance which they are not entitled to. Whoever among us so little understands the principles of his own Government as to hesitate, in such a question as this, which side to choose, is too far gone to be reasoned with. The question, put to any honest American, whether he would, under any circumstances-and still less under present circumstances-prefer the interests of a foreign country to those of his own, would be little short of a direct the weak and the oppressed.

### THE VOICE OF GEORGIA.

evidence of soundness of judgment on the subject of | not be regarded indifferently by the people of Ohio, (which the "New Crusade" from the respected State of means any thing or nothing.) Other attempts were made GEORGIA, in the following Resolutions, passed by the to amend to suit the interventionists, but without success; House of Representatives of that State by an almost unanimous vote:

with all, but entangling alliances with none. Our true mis- cost of the proposed reception. sion is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force; but to show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for themselves and make and alter their political institutions to suit their own condition and circumstances. In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrines of neutrality and nonintervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations, but have taken the lead and been followed by others. These great principles, proclaimed in the days of Washington and Jefferson, are the great American principles upon which our Government has ever stood. The fame and distinction to which we have attained as a people, the great blessings which we have dispensed to the world, in affording an asylum for the oppressed every where, forbid that we should for a moment cherish the idea of abandoning these principles. We sympathize with the oppressed, we tender them a home, but never will we join with the ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade against other nations, whatever may be their domestic policy. A departure from this safe and correct rule would involve our Government in endless disputes and endless wars, the result of which the wisest statesmanship cannot foresee. Our policy should be to observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of repub-

In extending our commercial relations, we should have as little political connexion as possible with foreign nations. Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the broils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice ?

Resolved. That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward the foregoing declaration of principles to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, with the request that they may be laid before copy be sent also to the President of the United States.

### INTERVENTION AT A DISCOUNT IN OHIO.

tion of the popular furore pending the anti-American | the Presidency : project of engaging in the tortuous schemes of European agitators, have been taught, in the popular branch of the Legislature, a salutary lesson. Without comment, we let the history of the matter (so far as it has reached us) speak for itself:

Certain high-sounding resolves were adopted in the SENATE, as remarked by a distinguished Democratic member, to get rid of the subject, with the expectation that the House would put them into proper shape.

In the House, Mr. Weller introduced the resolution of the Democratic State Convention, as follows: Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That we recognise the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to establish and maintain such form of government as may accord with the views of its own pe and that any interference therewith on the part of other nations is clearly an infringement of international law and 2. That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations;

that a breach of it by any of them is an offence against all the others, and that they are bound, in duty to themselves and to each other, to prevent or punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own in-3. That to Democratic Republican States and Federal

institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their undeniable prosperity among nations, and that it is their duty to sympathize with every people struggling for freedom gainst tyrants.

4. That we declare the Russian past intervention in the

affairs of Hungary a violation of the law of nations, which, if repeated, would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States.

. That in the conspiracy of all the monarchists of Europe against self-government the United States do ze profoundly with the people; that as citizens power; and, rather than witness the extinction of republicanism as a fact and a principle in Europe, we are ready to encounter the shock of arms on the field of battle 6. That we cordially welcome Louis Kossuth, the elo-

quent and talented representative and symbol of the cause of freedom, to the hospitalities of the two million of freemen of the State of Ohio, and tender to him a public reception by their General Assembly.
7. That a joint committee of five on the part of the on the part of the Senate, be appointed to

make suitable arrangements for such reception. These resolutions were referred to a committee of five, of which Mr. Weller was chairman. Upon consultation, four of the committee reported back to the House the following appropriate resolves, Mr. Weller making a mino-

rity report : Be it resolved, &c. That the people of every nation have an indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the system

of government under which they live.

2. Resolved, That any foreign Power interfering with the free exercise of that right by force, violates a principle of the law of nations and of natural justice, which it is the common right of nations to preserve, protect, and defend; and which it is the duty of every nation to vindicate in the most effective manner compatible with its own true interests and the true advancement of the cause of

3: Resolved, That we regard with lively feelings of sym pathy and interest the exertions of the men who, in the midst of monarchical Europe, have unfurled the banner of act as Consulor not at all.—Rallimore Sum Constitutional liberty, and truly shown their attachment

to Republican institutions. 4. Resolved, That the cause of Hungary, which is identified with the cause of constitutional liberty every where, is one which has our hearty approbation; that her sufferings have excited our sympathies; the noble exertions of her Governor and people have challenged our warmest admiration, and we indulge the hope that she may yet be ena-bled to rise in triumph from her present prostrate condition. 5. Resolved, That we regard Louis Kossuth as the rep-

in Europe-the right of self-government-and that we thus welcome him, on behalf of the people of Ohio, to the capital of the State.

6. Resolved, That a joint committee of \_\_\_\_ part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to tender Gov. Kossuth, in the name and en behalf of the people of Ohio, a public reception by their General Assembly, now in session at the capital of the State.

The first and second resolutions were adopted unanimously. The third resolution being under consideration, it was moved to amend by inserting the fourth of Mr. Weller. After debate, a division of the question was called for, and the House refused to strike out-yeas 23, nays 70. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The fourth resolution being under consideration, an amendment was moved by Mr. MEANS, expressing the wilaffairs of Hingary, in the manner we should think best. in case Russia should again interfere. Mr. M. made a flaming intervention and war speech, and Mr. DURAND supported the amendment, but the House very emphatically rejected it-yeas 27, nays 69.

The interventionists then moved to amend the fourth resolution by inserting in its place the following of the series adopted by the Senate :

3d. That when that hour shall come, as come it must. the people of Ohio, mindful of their strength and prosperity, and all other blessings which a career of freedom has bestowed on them, will not forget or disregard the perpetual obligation which those blessings impose, to aid

After debate, this was rejected by a decisive majority. On motion by Mr. Weller, a resolution was added, nearly unanimously, in substance that Russian past intervention Within the last twenty-four hours we have received is a violation of international law, and its repetition will a member arose and stated to the House that it was distinctly understood on all hands that the adoption of the "It has been the policy of the American Government resolution involved no expense to the State, and that no from its earliest existence to maintain friendly relations appropriation would be made to defray any part of the

### THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

Amid the enthusiasm at the North and in Congress in relation to Kossuth, which seems to bid fair to overleap all prudential considerations, and to overturn the policy which has hitherto preserved the rights and promoted the happiness of our people, and to launch us on an untried and boisterous sea, it is refreshing to be able to turn our eyes in another and a no less influential quarter, and to find our fears abated and our hopes revived by the Washingtonian firmness and the olden time patriotism of the Executive branch of our Government. Surely Mr. FILLMORE has had a more boiserous Presidential voyage than any man ever had before. bolitionism and Disunion, and Cuban expeditions and Mexican invasions, Spanish difficulties and British, and even Austrian difficulties, and all sorts and qualities of trials have beset his Administration, from the time he assumed office till the present moment, and never has man better met each and every one of them all than he who now guides and controls the Government.

The admirable manner in which he has conducted the reception of Kossurn but adds another to Mr. Fillmone's triumphs over difficulties. He has done what was proper respect, admiration, and sympathy could offer was cordially offered, that sympathy was bounded by the higher demands of duty to the country over whose welfare he presided. We would refer our readers to the account of qualities of the President in meeting difficult and embarrassing events, of which, Heaven knows, he has had more than his share during the few years of his Administration .- Georgia Recorder

### INDIANA.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the county of Vigo, the chair, resolutions were adopted approving the rested. their respective houses as the opinions of the people of Georgia as to the policy of our Government; and that a holding of a Whig State Convention at Indianapolis, holding of a Whig State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 26th of February, to favor an electoral ticket, appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention, on the 26th of February, to favor an electoral ticket, and nominate candidates for the various State exe- from such works, render it peculiarly proper and equitacutive offices to be filled at the ensuing election. gentlemen in the Legislature of that State who the National Convention. The following resolutions They recommend Cincinnati as the place of holding thought to "run before the wind" in the anticipa- were adopted in regard to the Administration and

> Resolved, That in the administrative policy of the Gov ernment, both foreign and domestic, of President FILL MORE, we behold the practical workings of sound, conservative Whig principles. His unbending integrity, his high moral courage, his far-seeing statesmanship, and his freedom from sectional prejudices, looking beyond the purlieus of party to the welfare of the whole people, entitle him to the admiration and confidence of every American citizen. We therefore believe that his nomination to the Presidency by the Whig National Convention would be hailed with enthusiasm by the masses of the people, and result in his triumphant election.

> Resolved, That, whether the nominee of the National Convention be President Fillmore, Mr. Crittenden, Gen Scott, Mr. Webster, or any other good Whig, we will give him our cordial support, and regard his nomination onclusive evidence of his qualifications for the trust, and

the soundness of his political principles.

Resolved, That we candidly approve of the Compromise measures of the last Congress as a fair and equitable settlement of the exciting and vexatious questions between the Northern and Southern States; that we deprecate any further agitation of those questions; and that we will give to the Compromise measures the support of a law-abiding

They tell a story of a scene that occurred at the Kentucky Democratic Convention last week. The heavy work having been done up during the day, the Convention assembled in the evening to taper off by a "discussion of things in general." General Pilchen introduced the resolutions of the New York Democracy in favor of the United States Government entering into a general crusade for the regulation of the world's affairs, but they were not received with any favor. The General, sneering at the danger that would attend such interference, exclaimed aloud in his speech, "who's afraid?" Mr. sympathize profoundly with the people; that as citizens we offer them our emphatic encouragement to break their chains; and we hold it to be our duty as a nation so to afraid!" "Who's afraid!" reiterated Piloher. "Pm asked Pilcher. "I'm afraid of the elephant," said Sprigg.

Of course the roar was tremendous .- Cin. Chronicle. A GREAT SOUTHERN EXHIBITION .- A large meeting was held on the 23d ultimo, at the Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of co-operating with Louisiana and the other Southern States in an effort to establish a great Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition and Fair in May, 1853, in the city of New Orleans. The meeting was addressed by the Hon, H. W. HILLIARD, Rev. Dr. Lips-COMB, Dr. PLOUGH, and the Hon. J. E. BELSER. Resolutions were adopted warmly urging the project, to be followed by annual Fairs in the cities of Mobile, Natchez, and such other points as may favor such an enterprise; and that the Governor should be requested to appoint a delegation, consisting of sixty gentlemen, chosen from

Judge SHARKEY, it is said, is extremely dissatisfied with his position at Havana. The Captain-General refuses to recognise him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as Commercial Agent of the dividual. United States, if he will make the application. Judge act as Consul or not at all .- Baltimore Sun

RAILEOAD COLLISION .- The Harlem freight train was stationary at Williams's Bridge on Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, when the New Haven train came up, running into the Harlem train and smashing the cars. which contained cattle and sheep. Six oxen, eight calves, and about one hundred sheep were instantly killed. The men attached to the train escaped injury.

resentative of the great principle of popular sovereignty this year. The same will not occur-again until 1880.

#### SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Southern Railroad Convention, which met at

Resolved. That the Committee on Routes regard the following system of internal improvements as not only indis-pensable to the development of the agricultural, commercial, and mineral wealth of the Southwestern States and cities, but also as essential to the equality and unity of States of this Confederacy; and they earnestly re-mend the same to the patriotic consideration of the minus on the Mississippi river north and one south of the

2d. The Southwestern national railroad from Washington to New Orleans, passing through the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, constituting the shortest practicable line of mail and travel transit, consisting of the following continuous sections, now under consideration, to wit, the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; the Virginia Railroad; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; the Virginia Railroad ast Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; the Georgia and Railroad; the Selma and Jackson Railroad; the New Ot- changeably true. They relate as well to the duty

eans and Jackson Railroad. 3d. For Kentucky: The Memphis and Louisville rairoad; the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

4th. For Tennessee: The Memphis and Louisville rill-road; the Memphis and Charleston railroad; the Louisville rill-ville and Nashville railroad; the Nashville and Southwest-ern railroad; the roads embraced in the national route 5th. For Alabama: The Mobile and Ohio railroad, and

6th. For Georgia and Florida: The Gulf railroad, or a continuation of the Southwestern railroad of Georgia to there the love of military glory nor the persuasive eloquence of oratory will lead the authorities of this Pensacola Bay; the Florida and Peninsula railroac.
7th. For Mississippi: The Mobile and Ohio ralroad; the New Orleans, Jackson, and Nashville railroad; the New Orleans, Holly Springs, and Ohio railroad; the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, extended by Brandon, continued to Selma.

the roads embraced in the national route referred to.

8th. For Arkansas: The Arkansas and Mississipii river railroad, from Fort Smith to Van Buren, to Little Rock, and thence to White river, and there diverging to Mem-phis and Helena. A road from Northeastern Texas to Little Rock, crossing Red river at or near Fulton. & road from Fayetteville to Van Buren, and one from the Central railroad, leaving the same near the St. Francis ridge, through Jackson and Independence counties, to south-western Missouri. A road from Little Rock to the Louisiana line, to intersect with the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad.

For Louisiana: The New Orleans, Algiers, Texas, and El Paso railroad: the Madisonville and Jackson railroad; the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad; the New Orleans and Nashville railroad.

10th. For Texas: The continuation of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and El Paso railroad through Texas. A road from a point on the northeast part of the State, connecting with the Little Rock and Fulton road, to run on the dividing ridge of the Sulphur and Red river to the ridge between Bois d'Arc and Sulphur; thence to Dallas, and connect with New Orleans and El Paso route. 11th. For Missouri: The road from St. Louis westward; Hannibal and St. Joseph's railroad.

The ways and means suggested for prosecuting and suitable in the reception of a great and patriotic the improvements above recommended are set forth stranger, all that could be grateful to the feelings of such in the following resolutions, reported from the Coma guest, but with a clear manifestation that, while all that mittee of Ways and Means, and which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great system of internal communication by railroads through the Southern and Southwestern States is an object of such importance as to justify this reception for a complete exemplification of the high and require a liberal application of the resources of the States interested in these works.

Resolved, That the voluntary subscriptions of private in-dividuals are inadequate to the accomplishment of works of such magnitude.

Resolved, That public lands in the Western and South-western States of this Union ought to be liberally appropriated to the objects now proposed, and that this appropriation ought to be made by a general law, applicable held on the 3d instant, Hon. R. W. Thompson in in which the people of the West and Southwest are inte-Resolved, That the great additional value given to page

nefit, should contribute by grants of land to the cost of Resolved. That it is the right of the people, whenever

they may deem it proper, to subscribe, through their muipal and parochial corporations, for the stock of railroads calculated to advance their interests; and that the Legislatures of the different States ought by law to suthorize their cities, parishes, and counties to make such subscriptions when desired by the respective inhabitants. Resolved, That the resources for the payment of such subscriptions, when made, ought to be derived from taxes

levied on landed property, inasmuch as that species of property is more than any other benefited and enhanced in ue by works of internal improvement. Resolved, That, whenever subscriptions are made by cities, counties, or parishes, it is inexpedient that the ad

ministration of the stock thus subscribed should remain under the control of the local authorities, and that it ought to be distributed amongst those whose property has be taxed for its payment, in proportion to the amount paid by each; to the end that each individual may be stimulated by personal interest to a vigilant supervision of the conduct of the work.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to address to the Comgress of the United States and to the Legislatures of the separate State ceremonials in support of the principles contained in these resolutions.

In the course of his remarks to the late Southwestern Railroad Convention, Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN, the distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, thus expressed his opinion of intervention :

Mr. BENJAMIN concluded by a digression on the general result of railroads. It has been the fashion of late to sneer at our forefathers and the principles inculcated by the founders of this country. It has been stated, and it is openly avowed by some, that we must go abroad and spread republican principles in foreign countries. That not our mission; our aim ought to be far higher, far nobler. Anxious as he might be to see republican principles spread over the entire surface of the globe, he was not in favor of seeing them enforced by the bayonet, but by the peaceful conquest of railroads. Our mission was to convert the vast wastes and wildernesses of the country into smiling pastures and fertile fields. The whistle of the steam engine was more consonant to the ears of the people than the trumpet of war. He for one did not ETTE! Read them, ponder upon them, and mainwish to see this Government intervene in the affairs of tain them as the last counsels of a man who contriforeign nations; he desired to see this country grow up, buted more, perhaps, than all other men to the by the regular growth of sound muscular strength, to a sturdy Liberties, the Independence, and the Glory of the manhood. The example of such a country would be a more American Government. Such language is capable efficient intervention than that of the sword; it would do of no doubtful or double interpretation. It means more to effect the spread of republican principles than all just what HENRY CLAY said to Kossuth the other the cartridge-boxes in the universe. It would be a prac- day, in Washington: "A dying man, I oppose Your tical intervention such as Washington himself would have doctrine of Intervention ! approved of-a peaceful and quiet intervention, and the nly one which the good sense of the American people will tolerate. [Mr. Benjamin sat down amidst loud and long-continued and well-deserved applause.]

The State of Maine is said to have suffered a greater different parts of Alabama, to represent the State in an depletion of her population, in proportion to its aggre-'Industrial Convention' to be held in New Orleans in gate, by the California emigration, than any other State dren, the wives and little boys and girls of the hardy and

> LOLA MONTEZ is out in the New York papers in a long and well-written appeal to the American people, in which she describes herself as a most persecuted in-

New York on Friday, in the steamer Asia. We have not learned whether his visit is for the purpose of making a professional tour or to settle permanently in this country, as it was said some years ago he designed to do.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HEAVY SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans of the 13th instant makes known that the actual one numbered sheep were instantly killed. The for the first time in twenty years the people of that city have had an old-fashioned spow-storm, there being six inches of snow on the ground, and the weather meanwhile

### THE POLICY OF WASHINGTON.

PROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The recent assaults upon the policy of GEORGE on the evening of the 9th. Its proceedings were characterized with great harmony and unanimity.

The following resolutions designate the leading routes which received the favor of the Convention. They were reported by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, from the Committee on Routes, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Washington—upon the doctrines embodied in his farewell Address and maintained by him to the day of his death—will have the effect of making the name and fame of Washington more and more dear to his countrymen. In view of these assaults, we see a disposition manifested among the conservative portion of our countrymen to celebrate with more than its usual remembrance the approaching Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the great Wash.

The outward movement of specie by the Franklin the outward movement of specie by the Franklin the part of the country and france to many of our readers:

The outward movement of specie by the Franklin the species of the state of the species of the country and france to many of our readers:

The outward movement of specie by the Franklin the species of the sp WASHINGTON-upon the doctrines embodied in his Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the great Washington. There is at this time a peculiar approprieness in this celebration. An effort has been made by one received from abroad as the guest of this city and Government; by one taken from a Turkish prison to be honored beyond what Prince or Soverread and understand. There are some things-and of Government as of individuals; they belong not to one, but to every age; they are questions which affect the independence of nations; and one of these great truths we take to be the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries. That, at least, has been a great practical truth of our Government and times, and to an adherence to it we owe our greatest good fortune and prosperity. We nation to swerve one moment from the early policy of the Government. - Those who desire to know what that policy is, will find it not alone in the words but in the action of the men who framed the Constitution, and who were first called upon to administer the Government. The words of the Farewell Address are more familiar to our readers than some other words, recorded later in life, but at a period no less eventful in the history of the Government. It was in the midst of our difficulties with the French Government, during the reign of the French Directory, when there was a French party in the United States, that Washington was called from his retirement at Mount Vernon to take com- as one mand of the armies of the United States. A war between France and the United States seemed to be inevitable. Insult upon insult was heaped upon our Ministers; and at the age of sixty-six years, in

1798, Washington wrote the following letter to his friend, Mrs. S. Fairfax, of Virginia: MOUNT VERNON, MAY 16, 1798. To Mrs. S. FAIRFAX: \* \* \* In a word, if this country can steer clear of European politics, stand firm on its bottom, and be wise and temperate in its government, it

But a much more memorable letter was written at the close of the same year, and to one whose name and services in this country we have been accustomed to respect and revere next to those of Washington himself.

bids fair to be one of the greatest and happiest nations in

MOUNT VERNON, DECEMBER 25, 1798. To Gen. LAFAYETTE: \* \* \* You have expressed a wish worthy of the benevolence of your head, that I would exert all my endeavors to avert the calamitous effects of a rupture between our countries. Believe me, my dear friend, that no man can deprecate an event of this sort with more horror than I should, and that no one, during the whole of my Administration, labored more incessantly, and with more sincerity and zeal, than I did to avoid this, and to render all justice, nay, favor to France, consistent with the neutrality which had been proclaimed sanctioned by Congress, approved by the State Legislatures, and by the people at large, in their town and coun ty meetings. But neutrality was not the point at which France was aiming : for, whilst they were crying Peace, ble that the General Government, which shares in the be- Peace, and pretending that they did not wish us to be embroiled in their quarrel with Great Britain, they were pur- tity was about one hundred tons. It was from Grass Valsuing measures in this country so repugnant to its sovereignty, and so incompatible with every principle of neutrality, must inevitably have produced a war with the latter. And when they found that the Government here was resolved to adhere steadily to its plan of neutrality, their next step was to destroy the confidence of the people, and to separate themselves from it, for which purpose their diplomatic agents were specially instructed, and in the attempt were aided by inimical characters among ourselves: not, as I observed before, because they loved France more than any other nation, but because it was an instrument to facilitate the

destruction of their own Government. \* \* \* But it is a fact, on which you may entirely rely, that the governing powers of the country, and a large part of the people, are truly American in principle, attached to the interests of it, and unwilling under any circumstances whatever to participate IN THE POLITICS AND CONTESTS OF EUROPE, much less since they have found that France. having forsaken the ground first taken, is interfering in the concerns of all nations, neutral as well as belligerent, and

setting the world in an uproar. After my Valedictory Address to the People of the United States, you would no doubt be somewhat surprised to hear that I had again consented to gird on the sword. But, having struggled eight or nine years against the invasion of our rights by one Power, and to establish our trary; but it needs a walk through the markets to under independence of it, I could not remain an unconcerned spectator of the attempt of another Power to accomplish the same object, though in a different way, with less pretensions; indeed, without any at all.

On the politics of Europe I shall express no opinion nor make any inquiry who is right or who is wrong. I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happy : provided it infracts no right, or is not dan- grapes, pay their tribute likewise to the palate of the epigerous to others; AND THAT NO GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO IN-TERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL CONCERNS OF ANOTHER, EX-CEPT FOR THE SECURITY OF WHAT IS DUE TO THEMSELVES.

These are the words of Washington to LAFAY-

EMIGRANTS FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR CALIFORNIA. The flood of emigration passing through New Orleans to California has never been greater that it is at present. These emigrants are generally of a different character from those who have preceded them, and they go to enrich, not to despoil. They are principally women and chilvigorous men who two years ago visited the distant shores of the Pacific, and who, by enduring peril and toil, have established new homes for themselves and families. Of the seventy-eight passengers who yesterday sailed for Chagres on the Philadelphia, fifty-four are women and children. Thus her sister States repay California for the The great Norwegian violinist, OLE BULL, arrived at gold which she has distributed among them, and given her. for what is lent-dross in comparison-young hearts and hands to love and defend her, and gentle women to create endearing associations and raise altars to peace by every fireside throughout her broad domains.

[Picayune of January 11.

The ship Great Western arrived at New York on Friday with seven hundred and ninety Irish passengers, from among whom one hundred and forty were taken out having the ship-fever.

THE MONEY MARKET, &c. The statistics contained in the annexed extracts from a commercial article in the New York Times which broke up the Peru-Bolivian Coufederation of Monday ruay be of service to many of our readers : and drove Santa Cruz out of the country, that Re-The reduced specie strength of the city banks at the close of the year 1851 was noticed on Saturday. Coupling this with the loss of \$1,500,000 through the reduced millions. There has also been a loss—slight indeed, but significant—in Baltimore and Boston, and it is quite like-

that the surplus is not freely used in the street is attracting more attention to paper. We have been much interested in looking over the Bank returns and annual circulars of trade recently received by the Asia. They reflect a very high degree of prosperity Tennessee Railroad; the Alabama and Tennessee River | we thank Heaven for it-which are true, and un- in the mercantile, manufacturing, and money interests of Great Britain; and it is scarcely to be doubted that, while for the year past we have gained little in the retention of California gold, the vast infusion on the other side, by means chiefly of the trade with the United States, is having a most sensible effect up the general condition of Great Britain, if indeed it is not likely, by the further reduction of interest, to cause a change in the standard of values. To be sure, the time has before been when London interest was down to two per cent., but never when, from the im-mense accumulation in the bank, it promised to be so for owe our greatest good fortune and prosperity. We a considerable period. Some of the papers hint that the hope it may never be departed from, and that nei-bank begins to feel its want of control over the national currency, and the managers, from increasing private com-petition, are driven to low rates as a measure absolutely ecessary to their continued participation in the discount business, and altogether essential to fair dividends. The stock of bullion in the bank is now equal to eighty-six and a half millions of dollars. In the Bank of France it is yet

> closing week of December; the Bank of England \$450,000, and France \$1,200,000. The gross imports of specie into Great Britain for 1851 were \$63,500,600, of which she retained \$28,500,000. The fluctuations in consols for the year were 3½ per cent., showing increasing steadiness for several years, as they fluctuated 15 per cent. in 1847, 10 in 1848, 9 in 1849, and 4 in 1850. Notwithstanding, however, the accumulation of bullion and steady rise of consols, we notice in the retrospect of the London Times that the year past is regarded " of greater anomalies than has ever been witnessed"-to the mass, prosperous; to the merchant, owing to speculation for rising prices, in the face of increased production, "checquered by anxiety and losses."
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> The New Year is treated both by the English press and

larger, being equal to one hundred and thirteen and a half millions of dollars. Each accumulated largely during the

mercantile circulars as full of hope, shaded only by the question growing out of the dissimilarity of political views between England and her neighbors, which it is a matter for the merchant as well as politician to consider, whether to be reconciled by gradual approaches or sudden convulsion. The cotton trade of Great Britain for 1851 was, in American descriptions, 1,393,706 bales imported, against 1,184,194 bales in 1850-of which 151,900 bales were reexported to the continent. The weekly consumption of American was 24,359 bales, bearing the relation of 76 per cent. to the whole weekly consumption of the Kingdom. The stock of American in the ports at the close of the year 272,710 bales, of which 236,200 were in Liverpool, indicate, notwithstanding this fearful record, that acciagainst 261,200 last year. The range of prices for Orleans fair, from first of January to the first week in July, was 81d. to 6d. From first week in July to close of December from 6d. to 5d. The highest and lowest figures were at

the beginning and close of the year. The relative trade in foreign provisions in Liverpool, chiefly American, was a follows:

1851.

Beef - 23,549 tierces, 2,625 bbls.
Pork - 5,149 bbls.
Bacen - 5,223,100 lbs.
Lard - 46,992 bbls, 911 kegs.
Cheese - 1,744 casks, 54,889 boxes.

1850.
20,443 tierces, 1,270 bbls.
15,620,700 lbs.
15,620,700 lbs.
74,610 bbls, 64,519 kegs.
3,687 casks, 64,025 boxe. 74,610 bbls, 54,519 kegs. 3,687 casks, 64,025 boxes

The trade in foreign breadstuffs for the quarter—October 1 to December 31, 1851—compared with corresponding three months of previous year, was:

Imports of— Last quarter, 1851. Last quarter, 1850. eat 120,833 quarter, 8 bush, each, 186,963 tr 219,886 bbls, 43,165 bags 420,761 bbls, 74,952 bags, 10,207 as 24,895 quarters 10,207 as 1,008 quarters 35,198 triple quarters 1,304

In November last forty-two tons California gold-bearing hundred barrels, which led to the rumor ley, Nevada county, the specimens being of various degrees of richness, averaging £100, or near \$500, to the on. The picked specimens were equal to \$7,000 per ton. Experiments were to be made in stamping, which it was expected would throw some light on the nature of the Polish officer, who fought under Kossuth, but now occumachinery expedient to be used in California or London. Further consignments were expected if the result should prove satisfactory. Large as the freight expenses are, the suggestion is thrown out by the London News that the expense of maintaining machinery in the new State may be greater than freighting the quartz to London before reluction and stamping.

The total importations at the port of New York last week were :

Dry Goods, as reported on Saturday, \$1,592,174 \$2,924,594

Import of previous week 3,984,345 Total for January 1 a 15 \$6,908,939

## DAINTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

A late number of the San Francisco Herald says: "Our Atlantic brethren, generally ignorant of the state | State. of things on this side of the continent, would seem, from the invoices of ships sent to this port, to believe that we cannot even supply our tables without their assistance, and so they continue to inundate us with preserved meats, &c. The restaurants furnish daily evidences to the constand fully the wealth of native edibles which California possesses-of fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables. The variety, great size, and singular delicacy of the latter have already elicited much praise, and it is said they cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. At this season the gun of the fowler plays immense havoc among the clouds of geese and vast flocks of ducks and other wild fowl which whiten the plains and sail on the surface of the hove and it is the bar and are the latter have and the surface of the latter have a surface of the surface of the latter have a surface of the surface of the latter have a surface of the surface of the latter have a surface of the surface the bay and its tributaries. The bear, elk, deer, and antelope contribute their fat haunches, and the native cattle and sheep, fattened on the wild oats and tender young: cure in spicy joints and tender steaks. Many varieties of the finny tribe have, since the occupation of the country by Americans, been discovered and brought into favorable notice. Some are exi generis and unknown on the other side; others have a strong family resemblance to species inhabiting the Atlantic waters, and are named accordingly; and last are a number of species identical with relations well known in the Atlantic States.

#### NEW LAW BOOK. Concurrently with the issue of the ninth volume of their

edition of the "United States Statutes at Large," bringing down the collection to the close of the last Congress. Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, have published, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by that body on the 19th of April, 850, "A Synoptical Index to the Laws and Treaties of the United States from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1851." The work makes a volume of 750 pages, executed in a style un' form with the admirable edition of the "Statutes at Large" by the same publishers. It contains references throughout not only to that edition, but also to the earlier edition of the laws by Bioren and Duane. It has, of course, been prepared with the greatest care and accuracy; and as a means of prompt and easy reference to the laws of the country it would seem to be a highly valuable addition to the volumes which it is intended to accompany and il-In these volumes of Messrs. Little & Brown the Laws

and Treaties of the United States are presented in a form excellently adapted both for use and preservation, and which reflects credit upon the taste and judgment of those cases are enough to warn the public from using them and by whom the publication was ordered and executed. We the apothecaries from selling them.

[Columbus (Ga.) Times understand that the price of the volumes of this edition is about half that which has been paid for the same matter in other forms.

HORRIBLE DEATH .- A Mr. Blakely, of Iowa, was lately burnt to death by being caught in a prairie on fire, near

CHILT. Since 1838-9, when Chili sent an army to Peru, public (Chili) has enjoyed until lately almost unin-

terrupted order and tranquillity. Her people seem, however, to have become at last tired of peace, progress, and prosperity, and have been for some months enjoying the luxury of a civil war, the cause of which is, that the party opposed to Don Manuel Montt, the lately-elected President, wish to oust him and put another man in. There have been several engagements on rather a small scale, in which the Government troops appear to have had the best of it. In the balance, as compared with December, 1850, in the Sub-treasury, the whole reduction in New York is full five though in this country the newspapers have made the the States of this Confederacy; and they earnestly recommend the same to the patriotic consideration of the
Legislatures and citizens of the Southwestern States:

Ist. A national road to the Pacific ocean, with one terminus on the Mississippi river north and one south of the
mouth of the Ohio, to divide the advantages of each road
as equally as possible among the different States of the
Union.

2d. The Southwestern national railroad from Washing2d. The Southwestern national railroad from Washing2 nor the insurgents could possibly get together so large a force. Two or three thousand would be a very respectable army there. How this feud is to end nobody can tell, for the whole cause may turn upon the result of a fight

in which but a few hundred may be engaged. Chili began to be looked upon of late as a regular established constitutional Government; but all of a sudden the Chilians choose to give the lie to the world's good opinion, and showed that she could be as unreliable and as revolutionary as her neighbors. Now, if she, so much in advance as she is of almost all the other South American States, will not be quiet and contented and law-abiding, what hope can there be for the rest of them? There is none at present, and there can be none until popular education and the suppression of the military shall give birth to new ideas, a new system, and a new practice. We do not mean that the army shall be abolished, but that it shall be strictly subordinate to the civil power, and The that pronunciamientos, got up by generals, or colonels, or captains, or corporals, shall no more be heard of. Then, and not until then, will the Southern Republics be free.

> The University of the State of NORTH CAROLINA is said to be in a more prosperous condition at this time than ever before. There were at the close of the last session over two hundred and fifty regular students, under the tuition of an able and learned Faculty in almost every department of Science, at the head of which stands the Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, LL.D., a most worthy and learned gentleman, at once an honor, ornament, and treasure to any people.

The widow of the late J. FENNIMORE COOPER died at Cooperstown (N. Y.) yesterday.

It is said that the secession movements in Mississippi have put that State to an expense of forty

STATISTICS OF MARINE DISASTERS .- A record kept at Lloyd's (England) of the losses of property and lives from marine disasters, extending from January 1, 1847, to December 31, 1850, comprises a return of 18,510 accidents at sea; equal to 3,377 each year, or 65 each week. Facts dents to ably-manned and commanded ships are comparatively few. The London Times says, in remarking upon the inferiority of British as compared with American seamen: "The masters in charge of ships from the United States and Baltic ports were far above the average of their British compeers, if we except the commanders of the very best class of ships trading to the Indian and Chinese seas."

ENIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA. - The emigration from New York to California is again on the increase. It is stated every berth, steerage room, and even standee, in the Daniel Webster, which is to sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, was disposed of a week ago, at which time Com. Vanderbilt was forced to stop the sale of tickets; and that nearly all the berths for the vessel which is to sail on the 5th of next month are likewise engaged. This is the Niquartz were reshipped at this port for London. Its arrival caragua line. The same rush is experienced by the procreated considerable attention in that city. It filled about prietors of the Panama route. The steamship Georgia will leave on the 24th instant, and all her berths likewise are engaged.

A DESTITUTE EXILE. -The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce visited last week the wife of a pies the garret of a small house in that city, with four children. One chair and a box constitute the furniture of her apartment. All of the property brought over with her has been parted with, in order to secure food. Even a part of the children's clothing and the few articles of bedding, with the exception of two sheets and a coverlet. are in the possession of the pawnbrokers. The husband is a well-educated man, but the wife, who is a lady in appearance and by birth, says he cannot procure work.

The application of the Spanish Minister to the Governor of the State of New York for a respite of Antonio Lopez, convicted and sentenced to death for murder, has been successful, and he has been respited for ninety days.

Torry M. Brown. (Dom.) was on Monday elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania by the Legislature of that

The Senate, on the same day, passed a bill authorizing the loan of \$300,000 to meet the February interest on the State debt.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. There are now 629 men and 201 boys employed in grading this and between Charlotte and Salisbury, North Carolina; and his expected to be entirely graded during the present year. The president of the company has been authorized to purchase the necessary iron for the track, two locemotives, and a

THE HONESTY OF PRINTERS .- At the Franklin banquet at New York, on the 16th instant. Mr. Biggiow, of the New York Evening Post, said that he had the honor of being, for three years, inspector of State prisons in New York, and among all the prisoners confined there every order of mechanics was represented except printers. There was something in that fact which merited their consideration. Mr. B. concluded by proposing the memory and honor of that calling which is unrepresented in the State prison.

A Western paper says: "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday upon her shoul-der. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."

PATENT PHYSIC .- We feel it our duty to put the public on its guard against a patent preparation, by which we have been poisoned and our life endangered. It is a pre-paration that purports to be "castor oil" enveloped in a paration that purports to be "castor oil" enveloped in a capsule of paste. According to directions, we swallowed two of these potions, happy to discover so agreeable a method of getting down a nauseous dose. Of pure oil, the two could not have contained more than would have been a dose for an infant; but of the poisonous contents of the capsules, it was nearly sufficient to have finished our carthly peregrinations. We had to call in medical aid, and it was only by rough treatment and several days of confinement to our bed that we escaped the fatal consequences of this foul imposition. These capsules undoubtedly contain croton oil, the most powerful purgative in the materia medica, or some other highly aerid or deleterious oil. Nor is ours the only case; a young gentleman rious oil. Nor is ours the only case; a young gentleman of our acquaintance has been made ill by them. Another gentleman of our acquaintance, one of the most distinguished of our citizens, was purged to fainting by taking two of them, and equally dangerous results occurred in a fourth case in the family of one of our friends. These

Reuben L. Garland, a sub-contractor of Roxbury, (Mass.) has confessed the firing of six houses in that town, with the connivance of Bostwick and Ricker, who were also contractors, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance they had effected on the buildings they were erecting. The excitement at Roxbury on the subject is very great,